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THE DAILY JOURNAL

Is the best daily paper published on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, east of Sacramento, and having a general circulation throughout the State, it is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
Have a combined circulation larger than that of any interior journal of Nevada, excepting those of the Comstock.

RENO DIRECTORY.

Ash, Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Virginia street.
Barlow, H. W., Constable and Collector on Virginia street.
Berwin, S., Merchant Tailor, Virginia St.
Barnett & Bro., Clothing and Dry Goods, cor. Commercial Row and Virginia St.
Bergman, W., Physician and Surgeon, Second street.
Bender, D. A. & Co., Bankers, Commercial Row.
Bishop, S., Physician and Surgeon, Virginia Street.
Bowman, John, Attorney-at-Law, Office Odd Fellows' Building.
Briggs, C. A. & Co., Lumber Yard, west end of town.
Cain, Wm., Attorney at Law, Virginia St.
Chamberlain, W. R., Depot Hotel.
Cohn & Isaac, Clothiers, No. 19, Commercial Row.
Coleman & Peckner, Bathing Rooms and Barber Shop, Virginia street.
Conrads & Boyd, Reno Lumber Co., Plaza street.
Crystal Peak Lumber Co., Verdi, dealer in Lumber, etc.
Cunningham, G. W., Dealer in Produce, Fruit, etc., Commercial Row.
Davison, S. N., Watchmaker and Jeweler, Commercial Row.
DeBell, John, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Virginia street.
Elliot, W. T. C., International Hotel, Commercial Row.
Evans, Pierce, Attorney at Law, Virginia St.
Farmers' Co-Operative Association, Provisions, Agricultural Implements, corner Virginia and Second streets.
Frederick, L., Jeweler, Commercial Row.
Fogg, G. H., People's Market, Commercial Row.
Graft, Jacob, Bakery, Commercial Row.
Hymers & Chism, Truckee Livery Stable, corner Second and Sierra streets.
Hagerman, J. C., Groceries, etc., Masonic Building.
Hoole & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries Commercial Row.
Hutchins, F. M. D., Odd Fellows Hall.
Jamison, S. M., Postmaster and Stationer, Commercial Row.
Johnson, J. Thos., M. D., Office, Virginia street.
Jones, C. W., Real Estate Agent and Collector, Virginia street.
Jaquish, J. N., Harness Shop, Commercial Row.
Kane & Taitman, Soap Makers, near bridge, Virginia street.
Kingsley Glove Factory, Robes, Furs, etc., Red Bluff, Cal.
Knuat, Charles, Tobacco and Cigars, Reno Opera House, Virginia street.
Lachman, D. & B., Clothiers, Commercial Row.
McFarland, D., Arcade Hotel, Commercial Row.
Manning & Duck, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Commercial Row.
Matheson & McKee, Druggists, Virginia St.
Meyers, E., Tobacco and Cigars, corner Virginia street and Commercial Row.
Nathan, M., Clothing and Furnishing Store, Virginia street.
Peacock, J. F., Architect and Builder, near iron bridge, Virginia street.
Prescott, Abe, Clothier, Commercial Row.
Prescott J., Dealer in Dry Goods, Commercial Row.
Queen, R. E., Druggist, Reno Opera House, Virginia street.
Reno Savings Bank, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Rhee, Henry, Reno Meat Market, Commercial Row, one door east of Masonic Hall.
Sander & Co., Furniture Dealers and Undertakers, Virginia street.
Sallisbury & Wetherill, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Virginia street.
Schafer, Geo., Star Market, Sierra, near Third.
Sheets & Wagar, Dentists, Virginia St.
Simmons, C. A., dealer in Groceries Provisions and vegetables, etc., Virginia street, Reno, Nevada.
Updike & Clark, Painters, Second street.
VanBuren & Lane, Liquors, Cigars, and Chop House, corner Commercial Row and Virginia street.
Verdi Planing Mill Co., Verdi, Lumber manufactured.
Vesey, Ed., Proprietor Lake House.
Waldo & Julien, Attorneys at Law, Office Journal Building.
White & Stock, Reno Exchange Saloon, Commercial Row.
Wicks, August, Boot and Shoemaker, east side Virginia street.

E. C. UPDIKE. C. W. CLARK.

UPDIKE & CLARK,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GRAINING AND GLAZING, ETC.,
PAPER HANGING,
Decorating in All Its Branches,
KALSO MINING & TINTING
A SPECIALTY.

Charges Down To Bedrock.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

SHOP on Second street, between Virginia and Centre streets.

S. F. HOOLE'S Hair Tonic will prevent your hair from falling out, cleanse the scalp of dandruff, and renew its growth. It is a splendid hair dressing. Try it.

S. F. Hoole's Mystic Balm will prevent or cure chapped hands or face—render them soft as velvet and white as snow. Warranted to cure or money returned.

S. F. Hoole's Moth and Freckle Eradicator will beautify the complexion, remove freckles and moth spots—is a harmless and splendid compound for the toilet.

Prescriptions accurately compounded by a scientific Pharmacist—a graduate of twenty years practice—at the lowest rates.

S. F. HOOLE'S PHARMACY,
Commercial Row.

MOVED! MOVED! MOVED!—The City Drug Store will now be found on Commercial Row, where we will be pleased to see all our old patrons and as many new ones as have any use for anything in our line. New drugs and medicines, and sold ver cheap.

MATHESON & McRAE.
N. B. — Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night by a graduate of Pharmacy. You that are afflicted give us a call.

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, wholesale and retail druggists, Commercial Row, Reno, (removed to one door west of their old stand) now offer everything in their line at the lowest possible rates—including paints, oils, varnishes and glassware, patent medicines, fancy and toilet articles, bird cages, lamps and lamp fixtures. *

R. E. QUEEN, practical druggist and manufacturing chemist. All medicinal and toilet preparations made in my laboratory will be of first quality and sold at reasonable prices. Personal attention given to physicians' prescriptions. *

THE National Gold medal was awarded to Bradley and Ralofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world.

429 Montgomery St., San Francisco

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded by a graduate of a College of Pharmacy at all hours of the day and night at rates to suit the times at the drug store of

* OSBURN & SHOEMAKER.

TREES AND PLANTS.—Stephen Connor of the Reno Nurseries, has 50,000 fruit, shade and ornamental trees and plants for sale, embracing every known variety, and warranted to be in first class condition for transplanting. Will be sold at very low rates. *

CHEAP HAY.—Parties desiring to purchase good hay will find it to their advantage to call upon Jno. Larcombe, corner of Second and Sierra streets, who has on hand a large quantity of the best timothy and alfalfa hay, which he will sell in quantities to suit, cheap for cash. *

TO RENT.—A hard-finished house of five rooms. Inquire of Wm. H. Moe, corner of Lake and Second Sts. *

GO TO THE
SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT

—AND—

OYSTER HOUSE!

This Favorite Resort
Having been Renovated and Refitted is again Open!

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE!

The Proprietor makes a specialty of supplying families for home use with Eastern and California oysters at wholesale prices!

Meals at all hours, Day or Night. Dinner from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. Special accommodations for ladies and families. Come and be made glad.
Feb 25-18
B. B. BAUM.

HOW MONEY IS MADE
AND LOST IN MINING STOCKS.

A Pamphlet explaining the whole system of STOCK SPECULATION sent free on application to

SAM'L McKEE & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
406 California Street, San Francisco,
Next door to the Bank of California.

Stock bought and sold for Cash or on Margin. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly executed.

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D. A. BENDER, CARSON.
D. A. BENDER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA.
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SILVER COIN, CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND MINING STOCKS.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Exchange for Sale on All Important European Cities.
Agents for 7 First-Class Fire Insurance Companies.
(Combined Capital \$60,000,000)

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SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000

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Buy and Sell

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MINING STOCK, U. S. BONDS.

MAKE COLLECTIONS, RECEIVE DEPOSITS

And do a general

BANKING BUSINESS.

Correspondents: Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York

Latham & King, Brokers, San Francisco

—(c)—

AGENTS FOR

Phoenix of Hartford, Home

New York and London Assurance

Insurance Companies. * * *

* BANK open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P.

CHAS. KNUST,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO AND

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

CIGARETTES, PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, ETC

Cutlery, Fancy Goods,

STATIONERY, PENS AND INK,

SLATES AND PENCILS,

Blanks of All Kinds,

PICTURES,

CHROMOS,

FRAMES,

MOULDINGS,

CANDIES, NUTS AND NOTIONS,

West Side of Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada

RENO EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEV.,

WHITE & BLOCK.....Pres't.

KEEP NONE BUT THE BEST

Wines,

Liquors,

and Cigars.

Havana and Domestic Cigars a Specialty.

CALL AROUND AND SEE US.

PROVISIONS.

J. C. HAGERMAN,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Orders for HAY, POTATOES and other Ranch products by the car load or smaller quantities, promptly filled at Lowest Market Rates.
MASONIC BUILDING, COR. COMMERCIAL ROW AND SIERRA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

MANNING & DUCK,

COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of

COPPER,

SHEET IRON,

and TINWARE

With a Large Stock of

PARLOR,

BAR and

COOKING

STOVES

On Hand and For Sale.

All Kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of the Best Manufacture and at the

Lowest Market Rates.

On hand or furnished to order. * * * Ranchmen

desiring goods in our line are invited to call and

examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

S. M. MANNING & DUCK.

N. J. SALISBURY. F. W. WETHERILL.

SALISBURY & WETHERILL.

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry,

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

FISH, FRESH, SALT AND PICKLED,

Best Brands of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

FISHING TACKLE,

NUTS AND CANDIES,

With an endless variety of

FANCY GOODS.

* * * Goods delivered free of charge. I will use

my best endeavor to give entire satisfaction to

all who choose to favor me with their orders.

* * * Sole Agent for Prince's Remedy.

ap 24-18

GROCERIES.

FARMER STORE.

THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE

ASSOCIATION,

Corner Virginia and Second Streets,

RENO, NEVADA,

Will offer to the public, from and after this date

At Lower Rates Than any Other

Store in the State of Nevada,

A Full Assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,

TINWARE, CROCKERY,

LIQUORS, TOBACCO,

And everything that is usually kept in a first-

class store.

We also keep on hand

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JOHN CABLAN, Manager.

Reno, March 19, 1877-18

POULTRY, FISH & FRUIT STORE

C. A. SIMMONS.

Virginia Street.....Reno,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

FRUIT.

FRESH FISH.

POULTRY,

EGGS,

PRESERVES,

CANDIES,

NUTS,

—AND—

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS.

WHICH I WILL SELL—

At the Very Lowest Market Prices

* * * Having a New Delivery Wagon I am now

prepared to deliver goods to any part of the city

free of charge.

Reno, April 1, 1872.

GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

best assortment of

Family Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables, Sugar, Coffee,

Tea, Spices, Bacon, Ham, Butter, Eggs,

Fresh and Dried Fruit, Crackers of all

Kind, Canned Fruit, Canned Vegetables,

Canned Oysters and Sardines, Coal Oil, Cheese, Nuts

Candy, Tobacco, Cigars,

Baskets and Brooms,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price

Call and see for yourself.

GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM.

Commercial Row Reno.

XXX

TALLMAN & MARSH, Manufacturers of

A. J. KANE'S

IMPROVED XXX BLEACHING

SOAP.

Challenge the State to produce a soap

bearing any comparison to it in quality. It is

warranted to do A. No. 1 washing without rubbing,

or injury to the finest fabrics (if the directions

which accompany each bar are strictly followed)

or money refunded.

Factory near Iron Bridge, Reno.

dec 25-18

JACOB GBAFF

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

that he has resumed business at the old

stand and will, as formerly, keep a supply of

FRESH BREAD,

PIES, CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Thankful for past favors he solicits a continu-

ance

dec 3-18

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

FRED HUTCHINS, M. D.

OFFICE—ODD FELLOWS' BUILD-

ING, RENO, NEV.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

and 6 to 8 P. M.

Special attention paid to diseases of women

and Surgery. Jan 13-18

* * * U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

T. V. JULIEN. H. A. WALDO

WALDO & JULIEN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

RENO, NEVADA.

OFFICE IN JOURNAL BUILDING. Jan 24-18

PIERCE EVANS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office east of Virginia St., Reno.

* * * General attention Business promptly at-

tended to. Feb 6-18

W. BERGMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

OFFICE—Second streets, next door to Journal

Building. Feb 24-18

WILLIAM CAIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, RENO

District Attorney, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—West side of Virginia street, south o

Second.

S. BISHOP, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING located myself permanently at

this place, with the purpose of giving my

entire attention to practice, I am prepared to

give my professional attention to those testing

SENATOR JONES' SPEECH.

His Convincing Effort on the Silver Question—Something "New and Good"—Nevada's Senator Standing In for Nevada—His Plea for the Miner—Etc.

(Continued from Sunday.)

I need scarcely refer to the condition of the iron trade of this country. It is graphically set forth in the columns of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* of December 23, 1877. The prices given are currency prices, but after allowing for the fall in the gold premium, a reduction of gold prices during the year 1877 is still shown, although the enormous reductions of price already reached in 1876 had created a general belief that they could not by possibility go any lower. The *Bulletin* says:

"The following table, which has been compiled from the remarkably accurate reports of Thomas Hobson, the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Iron Age*, shows the average range of prices of four leading iron and steel products during the year:

Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.
Pig iron in Philadelphia.	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75
Best made of ordinary iron in Philadelphia.	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75
Best made of ordinary iron in Philadelphia.	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75
Best made of ordinary iron in Philadelphia.	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$20.75

The figures above given show a steady decline in the price of pig-iron from \$20.75 in January to \$18 in August, when the decline may be said to have been permanently arrested, as prices have since remained practically stationary, with a hardening tendency. In bar iron the price has fallen from \$18.72 for best refined in January to \$14.50 for the same quality in December. Steel rails have fallen from \$43 at the works in January to \$40.69 in December. Iron rails of ordinary quality have fallen from \$31.50 in January to \$32 in December. All these are the lowest prices ever quoted in this country, if we except the price of pig-iron in colonial days. In later days, prior to 1877, the lowest average yearly price of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron was in 1861, the first year of the war, when it was \$20.25, the lowest average monthly price touched during the year being \$18.62½ in October. The lowest monthly average price in 1877 was in August, November and December, when it was \$18; the average for the year was \$18.92. Charcoal pig-iron has never been so low as anthracite. Previous to the present era of low prices, the lowest point touched in the price of best refined bar iron was \$52.50 per gross ton from March to July, 1852; and the lowest average reached in any year was \$54.66 in 1851. In April, 1877, best refined bar iron fell to \$44.80 a ton, and at this price it remained to the close of the year. The average price for the year was \$45.55. Steel rails were first made on order in this country in 1867, and in January, 1868, they were sold at \$165. In December, 1877, contracts for steel rails were made at \$40, and the average price for the month was only \$40.50. The average price for the year was \$45.53. Previous to the present period of low prices the lowest point touched in the price of iron rails was \$36.50 a ton in November and December, 1861, and in January and February, 1862; and the lowest average reached in any year was \$41.75 in 1862. In October, 1877, iron rails fell to \$36.50, and the average price for the year was \$32.54.

The foregoing comparisons exhibit the depressed condition of the American iron trade at the close of 1877 in a light that requires little comment. The low wages, the small profits or no profits at all, the bankruptcies, the pinching, the anxiety, and the weariness of spirit which have accompanied the great fall in prices can easily be surmised.

The closing year has been one of extreme discouragement to American iron-masters and their workmen. The depression in nearly every industry in this country has been most severe, although in iron it may be exceptionally great. Volumes might be filled with the evidences of falling markets and of the universality of the business disasters since 1873.

No answer is made to these exhibitions of the fall of general prices since 1873 except the shallow and deceptive one of selecting here and there some isolated article which may have risen in price during a part of that period, such as wheat during

the first part of 1877, from the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war, or the rise in raw silk, which continued for a short time after the failure of crops in leading silk-producing countries. Few will be deceived by answers of that kind, except those who wish to be deceived. The broad general fact that within five years the general prices of commodities have fallen more than has the gold price of silver during the same period is written all over the market quotations of every part of the world and is known to everybody in the current experience of life.

The *Public*, from whose tables I have quoted, is now behind none of the New York newspapers in the glibness and flippancy which characterize a majority of them in affirming that the only wise and honest thing for this country to do is to pay its debts, national, corporate, and individual, in gold, which its own tables of prices as well as its own editorials, which I shall hereafter quote, show has been enormously appreciated by depriving silver of the monetary function and by devolving upon gold alone the functions before performed by both metals.

The *Public* now goes as far as those who go farthest in denouncing as a swindling scheme the proposition to restore to silver the functions of which it was shorn by legislation foolishly criminal, or criminally foolish, and in the denunciation of its advocates as the contrivers of a debased, degraded, and depreciated money and as idiots, swindlers, and lunatics. And I may here remark that this discussion has signally illustrated the long-known fact that the *dehors* *ressort* of the supporters of a bad cause is always to supply the place of solid arguments which they lack with ridicule, vituperation, and abuse which are always as cheap as they are abundant. In the case of the *Public* there is added to the pique of a defeated canister the zeal of a new convert, as will appear from the following short extracts from its columns in 1876:

[From The *Public*, August 4, 1876.]

Prices of commodities generally have declined in all lands in which gold is the measure at least as much as 20 per cent. in four years. The purchasing power of silver in countries where that metal is the measure has not materially declined excepting with respect to gold. This phenomenon, if we put it into a few words, is this, that gold has risen 20 per cent. in purchasing power, while silver has fallen but little, if any.

[From The *Public*, August 10, 1876.]

Has silver fallen in value? Thousands assert it. Not a man has submitted a single proof. * * * Every intelligent man understands that if silver sold in 1872 at sixty pence per ounce in gold, and sells now at fifty-one pence, that change may have been produced either by a decrease of 15 per cent. in the value of silver, or by a corresponding rise in the value of gold. * * * Gold will buy more of silver and more of every thing else than it would in 1873. The decline in silver from fifty-nine and a quarter pence in 1873 to fifty-one pence in 1876 has been 14 per cent. As we have repeatedly shown, the decline in the price of other commodities generally has been about as much in other countries in which gold is the standard, and considerably more in this country, where prices have been in part by a depreciated currency. On the other hand, there is no proof that prices of commodities generally have changed appreciably in those countries where silver is the measure of value. Gold is relatively scarce and dear. Prices fall, industries are prostrated. Silver also falls in countries which have driven it from use as a measure of values, and deprived themselves of the protection which that use would give in such a strait.

[From The *Public*, September 23, 1876.]

In point of fact there is a "corner" in gold. Its price in silver and its purchasing power rise rapidly in the western world.

And yet to-day, when the corner in gold is a closer one than in 1876, the *Public* echoes and re-echoes what is with a few honorable exceptions the voice of the New York press, that all debts, public and private, shall be paid in the coarsened metal in unblushing defiance of both the letter and spirit of contracts.

It has been persistently urged that if silver has not yet depreciated, its tendencies are in that direction, and that if we remonetize it, we shall be overwhelmed by the discarded, refuse stock of other nations, and that this country will be cursed with a fluctuating, depreciated, unreliable and worthless money.

Look to whatever quarter we may for the source of this threatened flood, it cannot be found. France has none to spare. The \$300,000,000 of silver which she has is all urgently needed as a basis for her paper issues. She can only discard it by supplying its place with gold. If she enters upon that experiment now, or in the near future, it would postpone indefinitely any attempt at gold redemption in this country. Our legislation must, therefore, be based on the idea that France must continue her present money system indefinitely. Reliable information from Germany shows that the disposable stock in that country does not exceed \$70,000,000, and the London *Economist* estimates it to be considerably less. This amount might be emptied into three or four of the Western States without producing a flutter in the financial atmosphere. England has not now and never keeps any considerable stock of silver on hand, but is constantly obliged, in order to meet the demands of her commerce with India, to telegraph orders for silver on San Francisco.

There are no disposable stocks else-

where either in Europe or America, and silver never returns from the eastern world.

Whenever the prediction has been made that the markets were to be flooded with any other articles than silver, such as cotton or wheat, it has generally been deemed necessary, if the object was to affect the prices, production, or use of those articles, to point out specifically from what quarter of the globe the flood might be expected.

But in respect to silver, there has been a beating of gongs and a universal shout of warning to the people to maintain legislative dikes against the incoming floods of that metal, whose sources they have been unable or unwilling to point out. This Chinese system of warfare against silver has proved ineffectual, because upon examination the masses of the people could not see that any evil would result to this country even if the entire stock of German and French silver should be sent here. On the contrary, the people believe that a silver flood of only that magnitude could result in no injury whatever, but would only serve to revive the stagnant industry and commerce of the country, like rain upon the parched, thirsty and sun-cracked earth.

As no dangerous quantity of silver existed in known localities the gold worshippers and bondholders have been obliged to cause it to be invented or discovered, and in this, as might be expected, they have not failed. The discovery was promptly made about a year ago by a reliable newspaper correspondent in the distant and inaccessible mountain ranges of Peru, which threatened, upon the completion of nearly completed tunnels, to pour through them in a deluging stream uncounted thousands of millions of that contaminated and contaminating metal. These fabulous deposits were wisely located in such remote regions that it was safe to affirm almost anything in respect to them, but thus far they have stubbornly refused to leave their adamantine sepulchers.

The stories concerning them were regarded at the outset as absurd by all who knew anything of the history of silver mining, and they have since been revamped so often that they have ceased to attract any attention.

The Comstock lode, confessedly one of the greatest mineral-bearing veins ever discovered and in the hands of the most vigorous, pushing, energetic, ingenious and enterprising people, has yielded less than \$200,000,000 of silver since its discovery twenty years ago. During that time exhaustive explorations have been made along its entire length to a depth of two thousand feet. In view of facts like these something immediately threatening to the value of silver, and more plausible than a deluge of that metal from the distant mountains of Peru, was needed to frighten the people from restoring their ancient money standard.

The fundholders of the world who deal in mortgages on past and future enterprises instead of inaugurating them, and who are exclusively engaged in the improvement of the value of debts, and never in the improvement of the value of property, fertile in expedients, have been equal to the occasion. They have developed a new and imminent danger described in a startling and bewildering dispatch of a recent date to their organs in New York, which I read:

"Recent discoveries of chemists and metallurgists in the science of cupellation have been so important that some of them claim that they can even melt up sheet lead and pig-iron in ordinary use and extract a sufficient percentage of silver to make the operation largely profitable, and arrangements have already been made to reopen the workings of many abandoned mines of poor ores under the new cupellating processes if the bill should pass."

The process of cupellation applied to lead, as here described, might have been important in some remote ages of the world, but it is now dwarfed by improved and more scientific applications of that process as to be of little consequence.

Cupellation applied to paper in 1869 extracted fifteen hundred millions of coin out of paper-currency bonds, and a still later refinement of the process seeks to transmute seven hundred millions of coin into gold.

The cupellators of 1869 made a clear profit of \$500,000,000 without investing a single dollar in lead or in any metal or material or mine.

The ancient chemists tried to transmute base metals into gold. The cupellators referred to in the dispatch I have read hope to extract silver from lead. But by a practical application of their process the cupellators of 1869 extracted more coin out of paper than was ever yielded by the Comstock lode and Potosi combined. No talk about a process of cupellating silver out of lead will divert the people of the United States, who have suffered so deeply by the double process of cupellating coin out of paper and gold out of coin, from ascertaining the exact nature of the operation. It may be that when its details are thoroughly understood the process may be reversed, and made to work to the interest of the masses of the people. When the exact nature and result of the process is exposed it will not be surprising if the name of cupellator shall become as odious as that of inflationist and repudiator.

I have so far considered the rise in the value of gold since 1872 as demonstrated and measured by the average fall in the prices of commodities. But the rise in its value, as shown by the price of land and labor, has been vastly greater, and has contributed much more powerfully to the business prostration everywhere prevailing. Land and la-

bor immeasurably overshadow in magnitude and importance the aggregate of mere merchandise that was ever in existence at any given period. Land in all civilized countries is the great basis and bulwark of credit, and a general or considerable fall in its price has never failed to be ruinous to every commercial and industrial interest. It constitutes a great if not a major portion of the possessions of mankind. Cities are built upon it, and all the dwellings and structures of man. All the permanent works of utility for the amelioration of the condition of the race are constructed upon and become a part of it.

From its generous breast all the wants of man must be supplied. Land, together with all the permanent structures of man built upon it, constitutes what in law is dignified by the name of real estate. A general fall in the prices of real estate would not seem possible unless caused by an absolute appreciation in the value of the medium in which it is measured, except under the blows of great national calamities, or except under the influence of one of those mysterious cycles of national decadence which at long intervals in the past have frowned darkly now upon one portion and again upon another of the civilized world.

Adam Smith, if not the founder of the modern science of political economy, was at least one of its greatest exponents. In treating of labor, he said:

"Labor is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities."

This view he maintained with the most conclusive arguments, and the same view is maintained by all reputable economical writers whose works are either read or remembered.

Testing the value of gold by these great measures, labor and real estate, what results do we find? Detail need not be given. I hazard nothing in saying that under this crucial comparison it will be found that gold has very nearly if not quite doubled in value within the last five years. The most careless observer cannot fail to discover the general correctness of this statement, and the most careful scrutiny in every locality will confirm it. The universal experience of those who have real estate or labor to dispose of will attest its truth. The reason of this greater fall in the prices of land and labor than in commodities in general use is not difficult to discover.

If the articles given in the tables of the New York *Public*, which show an average fall in price of 19 per cent., are divided into two groups, it will be found that the group consisting of breadstuffs, butter and cheese, provisions and tobacco, sugar and molasses, and tea and coffee, all of them under the habits of the people of the United States being articles of necessary consumption, fell in price only 13 per cent., while the other group, consisting of raw material for manufacture, coal, iron, cotton, leather and wool, fell in price 26 per cent.

The inevitable consequences of a rise in the value of money, or in other words of generally falling prices, are stagnation of industry, decreased amount of employment, and shrunken wages. The luxuries of the rich and the comforts of the middle classes are at such times largely curtailed and in many instances cut off altogether, but the wage classes, even when they earn more than the needs of subsistence, rarely indulge in superfluities or extravagance in living. For the purpose of getting ahead in the world they pinch and save and live in the most frugal manner consistent with health and strength.

Hence during a period of falling prices the demand for the actual necessities is impaired the least, and the demand for things not in exigent requisition is impaired the most. Changes in the prices of necessities and luxuries, respectively, must be in correspondence with the changes in the demands for them. A constantly increasing proportion of the aggregate earnings of labor and capital must be appropriated to the actual necessities of subsistence, and consequently the fall in their prices will be the least.

The aggregate of wages will be largely reduced because there will be no incentive to the employment of labor beyond that decreasing amount required to produce the necessities of life and to produce also such a supply of comforts and luxuries as will suffice for the few who may still be able to indulge in them; the profits of both these kinds of production will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with their being maintained at all. It is easy to perceive that a long-continued rise in the value of money and fall in general prices would destroy all credit, and that the resulting sufferings of the people would finally drive them to seek relief in the direct exchange of commodities. The price of the raw material which enters into all kinds of manufacture falls in a greater ratio than do the necessities of life because the manufactured article can be dispensed with, while the coarse food essential to the existence of the laborer is indispensable.

The tables of The *Public* do not give the prices of luxuries at different periods, nor have I been able to find them elsewhere in reliable form. Nor do I deem it necessary to furnish them in order to illustrate what is so familiar. The fall of prices is, of course, greatest in those articles for which there is the greatest decrease in the demands, and all experience shows that the depressing effect upon the prices of property of an increasing value in money falls first in point of time and greatest in degree on luxuries.

The wage classes lose half their accustomed earnings through a reduc-

tion of their wages, and more especially through steadily employment, and lack of employment altogether. This is not compensated by a corresponding fall in the prices of what feeds them. On the other hand such consumers of luxuries as are still able to command them find a large offset to the diminution of their incomes in the very great fall in the prices of what they buy.

These obvious principles furnish an explanation of the present depressed condition of labor and real estate. Very little is being produced, especially in manufacturing industry, except what is urgently needed, and therefore sure of a market. As production declines wages decline, and what is even more disastrous, employment becomes intermittent and precarious. The aggregate of a laborer's annual earnings depends quite as much upon the constancy of his employment—the number of days in the year that he gets employment—as upon the rate of his wages when he is fortunate enough to find work to do.

In respect to real estate, nothing is salable except what is actually and immediately wanted. Houses to the extent that occupants are ready to pay rent for them, and stores and warehouses within the limits of the unrestricted and still diminishing demand, will command a price, altho' a low one. But with the spirit of enterprise crushed out as it is now, by the striking down a blow of one-half of the metallic currency of the world, by the absolute shrinkage in this country of accepted paper currencies, and by a still greater shrinkage of such currencies relatively to advancing population and commerce, property having merely prospective value has ceased to be regarded as property at all. It is wholly unavailable, and when forced to the auction block sells for little more than the value of the paper of which conveniences of it are written. Unimproved lots in growing cities, undeveloped mines and water-powers, buildings for the moment unoccupied agricultural lands beyond the immediate demand, are all in this category. Unless under exceptional conditions, they are entirely unavailable as security for loans.

Money is the oxygen of exchange, and when through a decrease in quantity it is rising in value, commerce and industry become asphyxiated. The business of the world is now writhing and stifling under the exhausted receiver of a standard shrinking and shrunken to the constantly appreciating metal gold alone.

Savings banks, trust companies and insurance companies are tumbling into ruin every day in all parts of the country. In the great majority of cases the real estate securities now shrinking in value in their hands were judiciously selected. Their mortgages are weak, not because they were dishonestly or unwisely taken, but because prices have been struck down by legislation impossible to have been foreseen and guarded against. The condition existing everywhere is faithfully described in the following language of the bank and insurance commissioner of Maine. Reporting January 2, 1878, upon a large savings bank in Bangor, which was being pressed by its depositors, he said: "Depositors must be aware that a forced sale of the assets, especially real estate, at this time, when depression rests so heavily upon this class of property, would result injuriously to their interest and induce additional and needless loss. No one can place his real estate upon the market at the present and get much above one half of its actual value."

Mr. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, in a collection of able essays lately published, predicts that if the gold policy is persisted in prices of property will fall to one third of the valuation of 1874, and in reference to present prices adds: "No small part of the property has already fallen to that level, and notably tools and machinery designed for reproduction."

The fall in real estate is hardly greater in cities where it has been the subject of speculation, or in the newer and more heavily indebted sections of the country, than it is in the most staid and wealthy regions. For example, the blue-grass regions in Kentucky, where speculations in lands and mortgages upon lands are least known, have not escaped the general collapse. A recent member of the Lexington (Kentucky) Press says, that at no time in twenty-five years has land in that section been so low, and that farms heretofore selling at from \$100 to \$150 per acre, will not now command more than from \$60 to \$90.

From every city in the Union, from Galveston to Bangor and from New York to San Francisco, we have but one report. Of San Francisco, where business has always been done on a coin basis, I can speak from personal knowledge. Outside property in all the cities has ceased to be a basis of credit, while inside property is dull of sale and has very largely decreased in price.

The columns of the local newspapers are filled with notices of foreclosures of mortgages and of sheriff's sales. More property is being sacrificed for taxes than was ever before known in the history of this country.

The fall that has taken place in the price of real estate under the menace and approach of gold payments is not confined to the United States.

Wherever the gold standard has been or is being established, a similar depression prevails. In the London *Economist* of December 22, 1877, its regular Vienna correspondent, writing four days previously in respect to affairs in Germany, says:

Not even the news from Plevna and Paris has produced the least improvement. The stagnation of business still continues. Landed property is

beginning to feel the consequences of the crisis severely. It is said that in Berlin 17,000 to 18,000 private apartments are to be let. This statement may be somewhat exaggerated. On the other hand, the Credit Foncier banks are in a position of great difficulty. Their mortgage debtors are not able to pay their interest, and where the sale of their property takes the produce of the sale often realizes less than the mortgage.

The Pomeranian Mortgage Bank in Coslin has been obliged to purchase an estate at the price of 300,000 marks mortgaged to the amount of 1,200,000 marks. Several similar cases have about 650,000,000 marks in circulation, a crisis is generally feared."

The fall in the wages of labor, measured in gold, has extended to every part of the western world and over all fields of industry. It has been greatest, as always at periods of stagnation, in the wages of unskilled labor, but has been great in all employments. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that average wages measured in gold, have fallen one-half since 1872-73. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that the receipts of the wage classes have diminished to a much greater extent, if to the fall in wages are added the losses from enforced idleness. The particular class of employees on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who commenced the disturbances of last Summer did not complain so much of the reduction of their pay. They probably would not have risen in riotous assemblage if their employment had been constant. The number of days in the month they were unemployed was to them a much more grievous burden. This reduction of employment is not confined to the railroads, but extends to every industrial department.

The most deplorable accounts of the condition of labor in England and Germany reach us constantly. In Berlin revolutionary outbreaks have been kept down only by the bayonet and the breech loader. In England large groups of laborers are on the verge of starvation, and that catastrophe has thus far been staved off only by straining the resources of public and private charity to the utmost.

In this country the distress of labor, reaching a point never before known, has culminated in mobs which have given ominous expression to the dispar of the people. The army of the United States, never before used for such a purpose, has been called upon within a twelve-month to perform police duty to preserve social order, and to protect private property. The advocates of the gold policy, conscious apparently that it will make chronic this condition of things and permanently demand the same remedy, have insisted that the numbers of the army should not only be kept up but enlarged, not to resist foreign enemies, guard forts, or enforce the laws of the United States, but to repress the riotous murrising of a hungry, naked, freezing and frantic populace.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST.—The *Elko Post* brings out the first candidate of the season. Now that the example has been set other public announcements will soon follow. The *Post* announces:

Deputy Sheriff W. B. Weaver, of Tuscarora, will be a candidate for Sheriff of this county, subject to the decision of the Democracy in convention assembled. Mr. Weaver is a wide awake, very efficient officer, and the thieves, rascals and rounders, and evil doers of every kind stand in awe of him. The gentleman is not popular with the rough element of society, which is a good recommendation and will doubtless have its full weight with the respectable members of the Democratic party.

The annual meeting of the Hale & Norcross Mining Company will be held on the 14th of March. No opposition is anticipated.

If you want nice sweet bread, biscuit and rolls use Lee's Yeast cakes.

THE CRADLE.

BIRD.—In Washburn, Feb. 22d, to the wife of James Bird, a daughter—11 pounds.
PLANT.—In Reno, Feb. 24th, to the wife of S. J. Plant, a son—10½ pounds.

NEW TO-DAY.

AH CHOUVEY—OFFICIAL.

DESCRIPTION of the Chinaman who murdered one of his countrymen, and fired the building in which the murdered man lay:
AL CHOUVEY, about 40 years of age, 5 ft. 4 in. high; 85, 4 or 5 years of age; slender build. Very light complexion; delicate hands, with taper fingers; quick motion; fluent talker—speaks English very well; forward; impudent in manner of addressing white people; overbearing in the extreme toward Chinese.
The several committees to keep a lookout in this state are requested to keep a lookout.
A. K. LA MBE,
126-1w Sheriff of Washoe County.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

CROWN PRINCE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Location of works Pyramid Mining District, Washoe county, Nev. Principal place of business, Reno, Nevada.
There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 4), levied on the 30th day of November, 1877, the several amounts set out in the name of the respective shareholder, as follows:
Name. No. Cert. Shares. Amt.
T. E. Hayden..... 12 2,000 \$ 40.00
L. P. Waller..... 24 6,415 128.30
James Gordon..... 20 5,400 108.00
G. Schaffer..... 51 1,000 20.00
And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 30th day of November, 1877, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, Reno, on Monday, March 25th, at 10 o'clock, with the usual notice and expenses of the sale.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. J. BECKER, Secretary.
Reno; Feb. 25, 1878.

DEPOT HOTEL

AT THE DEPOT, RENO, NEVADA,

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN,
PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the Cars of the U. P. R. R. on one side and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

ALL THE ATTRACTIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED.

ALL THE

PASSENGER TRAINS STOP
in front of the Hotel.

The Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express is in this Building.

Connected with this Hotel is a first-class

LUNCH ROOM

-AND-

OYSTER SALOON

Where passengers from the cars, and all others desiring a "square meal," can get Oysters in Every Style, Clams, Crabs, Pigs' Feet, Cold Meats, Hot Coffee and Tea, and other delicacies.

WM. R. CHAMBERLAIN
Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE,

RENO, NEVADA.

ED. VESEY, Prop'r.

This Hotel is first class in every respect. Has a pleasant location and fine grounds, upon the bank of the Truckee River.

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY
REFITTED

And adapted to the comfort of the guests. It offers superior inducements for

A FAMILY RESORT.

FINE BAR,

-AND-

PRIVATE BILLIARD ROOM
ATTACHED.

Proper notification being given by telegraph or otherwise the Lake House carriage will always be in readiness to convey the guests to and from the hotel.

Jan 16-17 ED. VESEY, Prop.

POLLARD HOUSE,

(Rear of the Passenger Depot, Reno.)

MISS MARY WALL, Proprietress

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HER OLD friends and the public that she has taken possession of this popular hotel, which has been thoroughly refitted, and is now ready to receive guests

THE TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the choicest viands the market affords.

THE ROOMS

Throughout are furnished in a style to please the most fastidious.

THE BAR

Is always supplied with the best brands of choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mrd-17

ARCADE HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.,

DAVE McFARLAND, Proprietor.

This house is now open in all its branches and those in search of a desirable stopping place will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call

The Table is supplied with the best the market affords, and well cooked and served.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest of everything.

The Hotel throughout is one of the best in the State. The rooms being all large, airy and well furnished.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

(Opposite the Depot)

RENO, NEVADA.

W. T. C. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN IN FIRST-CLASS style with fine and commodious beds, parlors, etc., to accommodate the public. The bar has the qualities of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Can be procured.

The proprietor attends to the wants of the patrons in person and will do all in his power to keep up the excellent reputation of the hotel at home and abroad.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
SALOON.

VAN BUREN & LANE, Props. Are prepared to furnish the public with the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

AT THE USUAL PRICES.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CHOP
HOUSE.

Where the public will be served with a good meal at moderate prices. Orders in every style and game in season.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Washoe County, State of Nevada, duly attested on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1878, to me directed and delivered on the 8th day of February, 1878, upon a judgment and decree recovered in said Court, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1878, in favor of DENNIS MAHONEY, Plaintiff, and against SMITH J. HILL and SAMUEL M. OAKES, Defendants, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$183.25) principal, and twenty-five cents (\$25.00) costs and disbursements to date of judgment, with interest on one hundred and eighty-six and 23-100 (\$186.23 10/100) dollars from judgment at the rate of three per cent per month till paid, with attorneys fees as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of twenty-one and 21-100 (\$21.21 10/100) dollars U. S. gold coin together with Thirty-three and 65-100 (\$33.65 10/100) dollars costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment and decree, and accruing costs. I have levied upon the following described real property to wit (foreclosure of a certain mortgage all of that certain piece of land known and described as lot one (1) in Block "P" situated in the town of Reno, County of Washoe State of Nevada, as shown upon the official map of said town of Reno on file in the County Recorder's office of said county of Washoe, also the part or portion of lot two (2) in said block "P" in said town of Reno, County of Washoe, State of Nevada, bounded and described as follows: First beginning at the north-easterly corner of the above said lot No. 1, in said block, extending thence northerly along the east side of Virginia street fifteen (15) feet, thence at right angles to the east line of Virginia street and easterly ninety (90) feet, thence at right angles northerly twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles and westerly ninety (90) feet to the east line of Virginia street, thence northerly along the east line of Virginia street fifteen (15) feet, thence at right angles and easterly one hundred and thirty (130) feet, thence at right angles and southerly fifty (50) feet, thence at right angles and westerly one hundred and forty (140) feet to place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements heretofore and hereafter owned of said two above described parcels of land.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1878, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to wit at 2 o'clock of said day in front of the Court House doors Reno in said Washoe County, State of Nevada, I will sell at public auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants and to the above described property to the highest and best bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

A. K. LAMB, Sheriff.
By Wm. H. YORKE, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated February 8th, A. D. 1878.

NOTICE.

TIG FRANK DE DECKER—Take Notice—You are hereby notified that the co-owners with you in the claims known as Copenhagen, located December 2, 1875, and Belgium, located May 3, 1876, mining claims, situate in Peavine Mining District, Washoe County, Nevada, have worked the same in accordance with the United States Mining Laws so far as their interests are concerned. Now, therefore you are hereby notified to come forward and contribute your pro rata in accordance with the requirements of the United States Mining Laws, within ninety days from the first issuance of this notice, otherwise, they, your co-owners, will avail themselves of your rights as granted by the United States Mining Laws, approved May 10, 1872, Section five (5).

J. A. PETERSON,
F. VAN DOORNEN.
Reno, February 1, 1878. 3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—San Francisco, January 31, 1878.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm name of D. W. EARL & CO., for the purpose of conducting a General Forwarding Commission business, in the States of California and Nevada. Principal office, 226 California street San Francisco. (Signed)
DANIEL WYLLIE EARL,
WILLIAM BENNY WALLACE,
ALBERT W. WILLIAM Sisson,
CLARK WRIGHT CROCKER.
All of San Francisco, California.
Duly acknowledged, before James L. King, Notary Public. Endorsed—Filed, January 31st, 1878. Thos. H. Reynolds, County Clerk, by Jno. F. Farran, Deputy Clerk. feb7

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between S. F. Hoole and H. C. Pulmer, under the name and style of S. F. Hoole & Co., in the drug business, Lechman's building, Reno, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. F. Hoole will continue to handle the old stock, and will receive and receipt for all moneys and accounts due the late firm and pay all bills of the partnership.

S. F. HOOLE,
H. C. POLMER.
Reno, February 14th, 1878.

NOT REMOVED!

DR. STEINHART'S
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
ESSENCE OF LIFE!

The oldest and most positive cure known for Spermatorrhoea, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Nervous System resulting from youthful indiscretion and excesses of mature years.

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE
Never Fails. Thousands can testify to its wonderful effects.

DR. STEINHART'S
GENUINE ESSENCE OF LIFE
Can be had only at
426 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Price \$3 per bottle, or 4 times the quantity in case, \$10; sent secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of price, C. O. D. All communications confidential. Address all letters to

DR. STEINHART,
426 Kearny Street, San Francisco,
Jan 4-17

STAR MARKET.

GEO. SCHAEFER, Proprietor.
Sierra Street, near Third.

I keep constantly on hand a large supply of choice

BEEF, VEAL,

MUTTON, PORK,

SAUSAGE, ETC.,

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Particular pains taken to please customers. Give me a call. mrd-17 GEO. SCHAEFER.

MORRIS ASH,

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO.
WINE, LIQUORS & CIGAR
OF THE BEST BRANDS,

By Wholesale or Retail.

A large supply of the celebrated St. Louis Beer always on hand. Give me a call. mrd-17 MORRIS ASH

O. LORNEY.

E. R. SMITH.

VERDI PLANING MILL CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MINING AND BRIDGE TIMBERS,

SHINGLES,

Common and Finishing Lumber,

Matched and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling,

Bevel Edge Siding, Rustic Siding,

Fancy pointed Packets,

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, MOULDING,

FANCY FRONT DOORS, TRANSOMS,

Window and Door Frames, and Arch-

itraves Made to Order.

BRACKETS, SAWED BALUSTERS,

And all kinds of Scroll Sawing done

to order.

NEWEL POSTS, BALUSTERS & TURNINGS

Of all Descriptions.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Address VERDI MILL CO.,
aprd3-17 Verdi, Nevada.

D. MCINTOSH | R. S. MCGHEE | B. A. HAMLEN.

CRYSTAL PEAK LUMBER CO.,

VERDI, NEVADA.

DEALERS IN CLEAR AND COMMON

LUMBER,

HEAVY TIMBERS, WOOD & POSTS,

ORDERS FOR

Finishing Lumber

Shingles, Doors,

Sash, Blinds, Etc

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Our Facilities for Shipping are Unex-

celled.

Address:

CRYSTAL PEAK LUMBER CO.,

apl3 VERDI, NEVADA.

GREAT REDUCTION.

LUMBER AT REDUCED
PRICES.

The undersigned being residents of Reno and engaged in the lumber business and having a large assortment of building material on hand to wit.

Common Lumber,

Sierra Valley Sugar Pine,

Red Wood, Oregon Pine,

Doors, Windows, Laths,

Shingles, Fire Wood, Etc.,

Have determined to reduce the prices to such low figures as will enable persons who may wish to purchase to give them a call before going elsewhere.

Lumber Furnished by the Car Load
At Mill Prices.

C. A. BRAGG & CO.
Reno, Sept. 10, 1877.

RENO LUMBER CO.

CHARLES COURTNEY. JOHN BOYD

COURTOIS & BOYD

Sash, Blinds, Doors,
Mouldings, Rustic Siding,
Feather Edge Siding,
Dressed Flooring,
Dressed Lumber,
Door and Window Frames,
and Wood Turning.

BEDSTEADS, CRIBS & LOUNGES.

Orders Promptly Filled.

SCREEN DOORS AND WIRE CLOTH.

CHEAP WOOD.

Fine wood sawed into stove lengths and delivered for \$7.50 per cord. Cedar wood for \$7, and mountain mahogany for \$9.50 per cord. All kinds sawed and delivered. Wood sawed in any part of Reno in lots not less than 10 cords for one dollar per cord.

Special attention given to

FANCY STYLES OF DOORS.
jyl7

JUST OPENED.

S. BERWIN'S
TAILORING AND GLOVE ESTAB-

LISHMENT,

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO.
Repairing of all kinds. Suits made to order. Gives a specialty. All work at lower rates than elsewhere. mrd-17

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

JONES & KINKEAD GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.—Location of principal place of business, Reno, Nevada. Location of works, Pyramid Mining District, Washoe County, Nevada.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 5) levied on the 8th day of January, 1878, the several amounts set opposite the name of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	Shrs.	Am't
E. W. Caultk.	41	200	\$ 4.00
E. W. Caultk.	40	500	10.00
E. W. Caultk.	50	100	2.00
E. W. Caultk.	70	90	1.80
E. W. Caultk.	75	750	15.00
E. W. Caultk.	190	60	1.00
L. F. Tyler.	70	780	15.00
Jno. Wilson.	82	2155	43.10
J. P. Richardson.	84	50	1.00
C. A. Simmons.	116	1000	20.00
Miss T. V. Seers.	119	100	2.00
L. C. Savage.	120	600	10.00
L. C. Savage.	122	600	10.00
L. C. Savage.	123	250	5.00
M. Nathan.	148	400	8.00
W. F. G. Halbert.	152	100	2.00
Ike Evans.	103	450	9.00
Mrs. Jno. Wilson.	165	100	2.00
Wm. Thompson.	168	250	5.00
T. W. Longley.	174	2000	40.00
J. S. Wheeler.	197	180	3.60
Geo. T. Hascroft.	198	200	4.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 8th day of January, 1878, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the Reno Savings Bank, Reno Nevada, on Thursday, March 7th, 1878, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
L. C. BATCHELDER, Secretary
Reno, Feb. 7, 1878

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

HIGHLAND DITCH AND WATER COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business Reno, Nevada.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 4) levied on the 2nd day of January, the several amounts set opposite the name of the respective shareholder, as follows:

Name.	Cert.	No. Shrs.	Am't
P. Tighe.	15	107 1/2	\$59.25
P. Tighe.	57	100	30.00
P. Tighe.	58	100	30.00
P. Tighe.	60	100	30.00
P. Tighe.	61	100	30.00
P. Robertson.	10	200	60.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 2nd day of January, 1878, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at D. Luchman's store, Reno on Saturday, March 2nd, 1877, at 10 o'clock P. M. to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. F. BORDEN, Secretary.
Reno, February 2d, 1878

PASSENGER

AND FAST FREIGHT LINE.

WADSWORTH,

LODI,

ELLSWORTH, &

AND IONE.

Fare from Wadsworth to Lodi, Ellsworth or Ione.....\$15.00
Freight from Wadsworth to Lodi, Ellsworth or Ione.....50 cts per lb

Will Leave Wadsworth on the
5TH, 15TH AND 25TH OF EACH MONTH.

Will Leave Ione on the
10TH, 20TH AND 30TH OF EACH MONTH.

Passing Ellsworth & Lodi each way.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED WILL BE FILLED

WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

M. G. ORR, Proprietor.
Headquarters at G. W. Sawyer.
Wadsworth, Dec. 1, 1877—mrd-17

ORN CLEMENTS LUCIUS SAWTELL.

THE KINGSLEY
GLOVE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,

Washington St., between Oak & Elm
RED BLUFF, CAL.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BUCKSKIN GOAT SKIN,

DOG SKIN, KID

And BLANKET GLOVES.

Buckskin Clothing & Carriage Robes

Made to Order.

FURS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
All Goods Warranted. nov28-6m

HYMERS & CHISM'S

TRUCKEE

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE!
Cor. Sierra and Second Streets,
Reno, Nevada.

HORSES,
BUGGIES and
SADDLE HORSES

To let, and Horses Boarded by the Day
Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

I also have attached a Large Hay
Yard, with good Stacks. Also, Corral for
Loose Stock, well watered.

PLEASE TO LET.

SULEE & CO.

PRACTICAL LAUNDRYMEN.
WE CALL FOR AND RETURN CLOTHES
whenever desired. We guarantee satisfaction. Having been in the laundry business so long in Reno, we feel justified in saying that we give general satisfaction. Charges reasonable. Give us a trial. & CO.

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, LANG LEE, have this day purchased the store recently owned by Quong Wong, Reno, Nevada, and I will not be held responsible for any bills of his contraction, either now or at any past time.

Lang Lee.
Reno, Jan. 25, 1878-1w.

LAND FOR RENT.

50 ACRES of new land on Truckee Meadows to rent for one year or more. For particulars apply to
jyl-17 G. R. HOLCOMB.

1878!

TO THE READING PUBLIC!

1878!

EVERY

FARMER,

MINER AND

MERCHANT,

In the State of Nevada should have the

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